THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers of the weed will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORder, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASH. IONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 86—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1853. NO. 5.

FALL STOCK, 1853.—*No. 15, Fayetteville St., Raleigh.* T. R. FENTRESS is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a superior lot of Ready-Made Clothing, to which he invites the attention of his old customers, and the public generally. Having become connected with the far-famed manufacturing establishment of Groshong and Tupman, of Newark, N. J., he is prepared to sell clothing cheaper than it can be bought elsewhere in the State, and being determined to carry into practice the old maxim of "quick sales and small profits," customers may call at No. 15, Fayetteville Street, assured that their wants can and will be supplied. The quality and style of my Ready-Made Clothing are not surpassed in this country.

FOR THE YOUTH.—In order to save both time, trouble and expense to mothers, I have introduced into my establishment a lot of Boy's Ready-Made Clothing, to which the attention of the Ladies is very respectfully called. If encouraged in this much-desired branch of my business, I shall continue to keep on hand a very great variety, for boys from 6 to 15 years of age.

The great advantage I have, from my connection with Groshong & Tupman, will enable me to keep my stock replenished, weekly, with the latest and most approved styles and fashions.

I continue, as usual, the manufacture of garments; and having in my employ first rate workmen, I promise to give satisfaction, both in quality of goods and workmanship.

Gentlemen who furnish their own goods may rely on having their work as well done as if I furnished them.

Cutting done promptly.

To my former patrons, who have stood by me for so long a time, I return my sincere thanks, and humbly trust to merit a continuance of their favors by strict attention to business. T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, October 14th, 1853. 96—8t.

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:

100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box " "
50 Black " Business "

Overcoats.

75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
34 Flushing " "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " "

Cassimere Pants.

100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.

Boys' Clothing.

We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.

Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.

We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.

Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their entire Stock of Goods for sale at reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers, in view of a change of the firm the first of January, when Mr. Selby will retire from the business. We are desirous of reducing the stock as low as we can. Many articles will be sold for cost and some below cost.
SELBY & MURRAY.
October 13, 1853. 95—

MASONIC.—THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH-CAROLINA will convene in this City, on MONDAY evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in obedience to the constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.
WILLIAM THOS. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1853. 95—td.

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do., White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades, Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors, In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys, Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids, Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings, Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servaut's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.

All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.

Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by
H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPERior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 229, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their *Grand, Square and Upright Pianos*, of 6¾, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octaves, for which the Maryland Institute, for the promotion of Mechanic Arts, has awarded the first premium ever awarded by that Institute for improvement in *Grand and Square Pianos.* These Pianos are in large sized, highly finished cases of Rosewood, WITH ENTIRE IRON FRAME, constructed in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements.

The manufacturers use none but the very best seasoned timber, and materials of the choicest qualities, that enable them to warrant their instruments to stand any climate.

The Firm has a Patent Right action, operating on such principles that friction is almost entirely relieved or avoided, and their piano can therefore never get out of order.

For chasteness of design, elegance of finish, as well as for fullness, richness, and beauty of tone, these Pianos rank foremost, and are equal to any made here or in Europe.

Wherever these Pianos have been introduced, they have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.

We warrant our instruments to stand good for *five years* under careful treatment, and will receive them back and substitute others, any time within the first six months from the sale of it, if it shall not prove satisfactory.
EGGERT & CO.

☞ MR. CHARLES CLIFFMILLER is our sole agent for the sale of our pianos in the State of North Carolina.
Baltimore, June 83. 64—6m.

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.

It is settled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.

The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Cricketts, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.

We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.

UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business.
E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Printer and Publisher of *Busbee's Supreme Court Reports*, &c., begs to inform his friends and public generally, that he is prepared to execute every description of Printing on the shortest notice, and in a style which cannot be surpassed by any other office in the state. Orders promptly attended to.
STANDARD OFFICE, *Raleigh*,
July 30, 1853.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch, and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,
Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850, 20—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Emb'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting.
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

Special Express Notice.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 13, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1850. 104—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.

He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.

FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 8-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.

In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.

With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.

The latest Paris and London fashions just received.

Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.

He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!—THE BOOK OR the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.

The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.

Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.

The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.

European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.

Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.

Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.

Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.

The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.
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Dixon and Kerr's ornamental and domestic Poultry. Illustrated.
The Poultry Book, by John C. Bennett.
The American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Browne.
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A Treatise on Cattle, by W. Youatt and W. C. L. Martin.
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AN ADDRESS

Delivered by SAMUEL G. STAPLES, *Esq., before the two Literary Societies of Masonic Institute, Germanton, at the Annual Commencement, June 1st,* 1853.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ADELPHIAN AND PYRAGORIAN SOCIETIES:

I appear before you at your request to add my feeble contribution to the instructive pleasures of this your first annual commencement. The recent circumstances by which I have been surrounded, presented a barrier which I found it difficult to surmount, yet being a warm and ardent devotee to literature and entertaining an earnest wish for the success and usefulness of your young but flourishing institution, I felt pleasure in entertaining your invitation and finally responding to your call.

The Masonic Institute at Germanton owes its origin to the benevolence and usefulness of an order the most ancient and illustrious upon earth—an order whose grand characteristic is charity. A charity far beyond the meaning of the word in these more modern days—a charity which puts not the giver on a higher stage than the receiver, nor compels a servile and cringing acknowledgement for its bestowal. Oh no; higher, purer, more wide-spreading and divine than the cold giving of broken meats or the scanty donation of a pittance from an overflowing purse is that charity which distinguishes the high and honorable order of Freemasons. It is an institution which saw the commencement of all the governments and all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world. It was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain—before the Frank had passed the Rhine—where Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch—when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. Within this long lapse of time thousands of associations have risen, flourished, died and been forgotten. Time has been writing in dissolving characters the doom and destinies of statesmen and heroes. Revolutions have swept over the earth like troubled visions over the breast of dreaming sorrow. Nations themselves have been dismembered and passed away. Governments have been overthrown—carnage and devastation have followed the footsteps of the conqueror over half the civilized world. Our own bright land has been redeemed at once from the wilderness and the yoke of despotic power. Our free institutions have risen up and become as fixed stars in the political firmament, to guide the oppressed of all nations to freedom and to peace. Rome, mighty and magnificent, has fallen from her high estate, and nothing but her crumbling ruins now remain as mementoes of her ancient grandeur. Yet all these changes and revolutions has this institution survived—through all their perils and disasters has it passed; and from its elevated position in the new world it looks back upon the waning and changing fortunes of the old, through which it hath made its way, and forward to the end of time as the only consummation of its earthly career.

The occasion would seem to impose the duty of self-examination and reflection. It would seem to invite you to the occurrences of the past year that have rendered successful your exertions for the common prosperity of your institution, and your advancement in literature. Need I say that it has been to you an abundant source of the most rational and enduring connexion—of the most powerful and at the same time pleasing union—and that you have advanced far in the enjoyment of those advantages which the systematic acquisition of knowledge confers. It has pleased an allwise Providence to remove one of your number from your midst—to take home to the spirit land, to that bourne from whence no traveller has ever returned. This sad and mournful dispensation should teach the vanity of all earthly things—of the instability of human power—that this beautiful earth, with its fair landscapes, blue mountains and bright flowers must pass away; and it should teach that your first great duty is to turn your minds to him who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb and who hath told you to remember your Creator in the days of thy youth.

I invoke your earnest and patient attention to the consideration of our moral and intellectual as contrasted with our physical condition as a people, and of what alone will remove the evil under which we are labouring.

We live in an eventful, in an interesting period. The arts and sciences are marching forward with gigantic strides; invention after invention crowds upon us until even their very novelty ceases to produce the wonder of a moment, and time, distance, and space are almost annihilated, until the uttermost parts of the earth are brought together. The benevolent author of our nature has smiled upon our happy and extensive country, our land overflows with milk and honey, and abundance, and contentment, and happiness have taken up their abode in our midst; while a large portion of the human family in other sections of the world have been suffering by famine and pestilence, we have not only been exempt from visitations and distresses so appalling, but have been favored by a kind providence with the means of assisting and relieving the famishing and the afflicted. As a nation we occupy a high and enviable position among the powers of the earth; our ships and vessels of commerce are going to every quarter of the habitable globe, and the stars and stripes now float proudly upon every sea and in every port; our course is onward and our progress thus far is the modern wonder among nations. The other day, comparatively, a handful of adventurers, driven from the cold and inhospitable shores of tyranny, now a magnificent confederacy of States, with a population of twenty-five millions of souls. How long will these things continue? Who shall draw aside the veil that conceals the future? Who shall predict what another century will produce? Will the fond predictions and glorious anticipations of many be realized? Will our posterity be able to picture the glory and grandeur of the Republic of this western world when age or at least a few centuries shall have taken the flush of youth from its vigorous proportions—mellowed, matured, strengthened and dignified in its character, and still be able to point to it as the model republic, the asylum of the oppressed, and a refuge for the distressed of every land and of every clime? The imagination falters at the contemplation—the mind reels and shrinks back as it vainly attempts to penetrate amid the lights and shadows of coming time.

Alas! when we behold our moral and intellectual condition we will find that, notwithstanding the many glorious privileges we enjoy, and the superabundant benevolence of our great Creator, we are far, very far from occupying that lofty eminence of moral and intellectual greatness which will call forth the admiration of the world. Look at education and say whether a vast and degrading change is not rapidly taking place. It is here more than any where else that "coming events cast their shadows before them." Elevating or ennobling knowledge, moral and religious instruction, purifying and entrancing compositions are discarded; the arts, the mechanical and manufacturing arts alone are looked to, and nothing is thought of but what can be immediately converted into money. The Church and all the institutions connected with it are considered as not destined to any lengthy endurance, and therefore classical learning is scouted and abandoned; the philosopher's stone is alone sought after by the alchymist of modern days, and nothing is studied but what will render the human mind prolific of dollars. To purify the heart and humanize the affections, to elevate the understanding and dignify the manners, to provide, not the means of education in life, but to bear elevation with propriety, to confer, not the power of subduing others, but the means of conquering one's self, and finally to impress love to God and good will towards men, are deemed the useless and antiquated pursuits of the monks of former days. The energy, expectations and discontent now generally prevalent among the laboring classes, and appearing in the feverish desire for social amelioration, and the ready reception of any projects, how vain soever, which promise to promote it, will lead to great and important changes in the condition of both government, society and manners. The intense and feverish attention to worldly objects which these changes at once imply and produce, and the severe competition to which all classes are exposed, are most fatal to the improvement of the understanding or the regulation of the human heart. Amidst the shock of so many contending interests the calm pursuits of science will be abandoned, the institutions which as yet maintain it will be sacrificed to the increasing clamor of democratic jealousy—literature will become a mere stimulant to the passions and amusements of an hour, and in the highest state of manufacturing skill, and in the latest stages of social regeneration, our descendants may sink irrevocably into the degeneracy of Roman or Italian manners. The extension and improvement of the mechanic arts, the multiplication of railroads, canals and harbors, extraordinary rapidity of internal communication, increasing craving for newspapers and excitement in all its forms, the general spread of comfort and universal passion of luxury afford no antidote whatever against the native corruption of the human heart. We may go from New York to Boston in six hours, and to New Orleans in twenty-four; we may attain to the highest excellence in science, arts and manufactures, and yet be the most degraded and corrupt of the human race. Internal communication was brought to perfection in the Roman Empire, but did that revive the spirit of the legions or avert the arms of the barbarians? Did it restore the age of Virgil or Cicero? Because all the citizens gazed daily on the most sumptuous edifices, and lived amid a forest of the noblest statues, did that hinder the rapid corruption of manners, the degeneracy of character, the total extinction of genius? Did their proud and ignorant contempt of the barbarous nations save either the Greeks or Romans from subjugation by a ruder and more savage, but a fresher and nobler race? Were they not prating about the lights of the age and the unparalleled state of social refinement when the swords of Alaric and Attila were already drawn?

In the midst of all our improvements have we yet penetrated that deepest of all mysteries, the human heart? Have we eradicated one evil passion or extinguished one guilty propensity in the dark fountain of evil? Alas! stubborn facts, clear and undeniable, prove that we have not. Not only so, but there is corruption, black corruption, at the very heart of our political system, and the most alarming, rabid and the most mischievous doctrines emanate from those in high places. Mobocracy, violence, open resistance to law and order, sedition and riots are the order of the day in many parts of our highly favored land; while on the one side anti-rentism is advancing with rapid and gigantic strides, threatening the destruction of all the rights and tenures by which property is held sacred, on the other hand disunion is lifting its gorgan head in our midst, threatening to destroy our glorious confederacy, and present us with the spectacle of "the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union of States, dissevered, discordant, belligerent, and of a land rent with civil feuds, and it may be with fraternal blood." Look at the furious mobs and lawless riots which within a few years have disgraced many of our cities and different parts of the country, that hurled the destroying brand among peaceful dwellings, that shed the blood of innocent citizens, that violated the laws of the country to which they had sworn allegiance, and outraged all the principles of social order. In these turbulent outbreaks can be seen the shadowy figures of those gigantic commotions which, without some saving influence, will ere long heave our political temple from its base, and leave only a mass of crumbling ruins. If such lawless acts are already becoming frequent, what have we not to fear when a half century shall have trebled our population, and chafed into fury the raging and discordant passions of fifty millions of people? What will be able to withstand the accumulated power of recklessness and desperation? What shall be able to counteract these fermenting elements of political destruction? There is but one thing that is able to do it, but one thing under Heaven that can ensure our safety—it is education; and not only that, but the universal diffusion of religious knowledge, the intellectual and moral improvement, the elevating the great masses of society. The diffusion of religious education among the people presents itself in an interesting light when viewed in connexion with our political institutions; under a government like ours every individual is a distinct integral part of the system, his voice is heard in the public councils speaking through his representative, who is but an agent to carry out his wishes and do his bidding. The people, then, are virtually their own legislators, and in their sovreign capacity their voice is the law of the land; if the people possess such power, and are thus their own legislators, it is surely important that they should be able to legislate properly. The only correct position that can be taken upon this point is, that every individual who exercises the right of a freeman should be prepared by a proper education to occupy the highest station to which an American freeman can be elevated. "I call," said a learned and worthy man, "a complete and generous education that which enables a man to perform justly, skilfully, magnanimously, all the offices, both public and private, of peace and of war." This is the education which every American citizen should posses, which they should possess who select their public officers, who constitute the great tribunal which decides every important question of national policy, for how can a man make a just selection of persons for public offices unless they are competent to understand the views and qualifications of those for whom they are called upon to vote? And when elected, how can the people judge correctly of the manner in which a public officer has discharged his duty unless they understand the subjects upon which he has been called to act? Besides, nothing has a greater tendency to make public men faithful than a consciousness that their actions are scrutinized, that the eye of an intelligent and virtuous people is upon them, a people to whom they must render an account of their actions, and by whom they will be indignantly hurled from their stations upon their first conviction of fraud, deception or dishonesty. To enable a people thus to judge they must be educated—their moral and intellectual characters must be developed, and then instead of one man or four men forming the opinions and directing the affairs of the whole community, each man's judgment and reflection would determine his own views, and the united voice of all would direct the management of public affairs. The study of history shows the essential connexion of light and liberty, for wherever solid learning has prevailed governments have been best administered and the people have been most happy. On the other hand, the most barbarous, rude and uncultivated nations have been subjected to tumults, seditions and changes. In all governments learning exerts a most favorable influence by impressing on the minds of rulers the true character of their station, and on the minds of the people a just sense as well of their rights as of their duties towards the established authority. But in our government the intelligence of the people is the very soul of its existence; there are here no distinctions of rank, no great interests artificially balanced against each other to keep the body politic in equilibrium. Our government recognizes but one class, the people, and but one interest, the interest of the people; to their good the exertions of all must be directed, and this end to be clearly discerned and steadily pursued requires the public mind to be enlightened. The constitutional distribution of the powers of government constitutes the basis of a political system, the most admirable which human wisdom has devised, a system which, when duly administered in its several parts, tends more than any other to maintain the national equality and liberty of man, and to promote the happiness and welfare of the people. But the just operation of our political system requires that the powers distributed to the several departments be kept within their proper sphere of action. Experience shows that written Constitutions are in themselves an insufficient barrier to the encroachments of men in power, and ambition and interest can easily, by construction and implication, from the most limited grants of power derive authority for the most barbarous and oppressive acts. This evil has been provided against as far as practicable in the separation of the powers and the organization of the different departments of government, but another check which our system contemplates, and certainly one of the most effectual in its operation is to be found in the intelligence and vigilance of the people; sovereignty residing with them, it is their opinion which must in all cases determine fully what and how much power has been delegated, and to which government, and which department of government it has been committed. Measures affecting deeply the public interest must often be decided by a few voices in the State and national legislatures, and over these decisions the people exert a controling influence; how important is it, then, that they be sufficiently enlightened to discern their true interests, to distinguish between sectional and general good, and with that spirit of liberality which free institutions engender to submit to temporary and local evil in consideration of permanent good! But it may be asked, has not experience shown that a very moderate share of intelligence in the great mass of the people is sufficient for the harmonious and beneficial operations of our political system? To these questions it may be answered that no precise degree of intelligence can be marked as the point at which the people become capable of self-government, but the very nature of a republican government supposes them to be enlightened, and common sense dictates, that by extending the breadth of that foundation on which the whole fabric rests, the best security is obtained for its permanency. Let us dismiss the narrow notion that degeneracy is the necessary accompaniment of learning and refinement. It is true the boasted republics of antiquity at the golden period of their literature sunk into servitude, but their degeneracy and overthrow were not the result of their literature, they were accidental concomitants; they were either overwhelmed by external force or sunk at length the victims of their own policy. Rome, by her policy of subjecting all nations to her sway, neglected the sources of property contained within her own bosom; by the spoils of foreign conquest the city became enriched, rapine became honorable, the provinces were plundered, wealth was acquired without labor, luxury and licentiousness prevailed, useful employments were neglected, and everything was venal, the morality of the State became rotten to the core, ambitious demagogues, with their mercenary followers overturned the institutions of their country, and Rome sunk—yes, even in spite of her refinement.

Let us profit by the lessons of experience—let us, by a system of religious and moral instruction infuse into the body politic proper ideas of morality, religion and a sense of justice, and thus avoid the shoals and quick sands by which other governments have been wrecked. The diffusion of religious and moral education among the people tends to improve their individual and social happiness. It is unnecessary at this day to furnish statistics to show the constant relative proportion that exists in populous districts between the increase of ignorance and that of crime. This has long ago been done, and the records of every prison and penitentiary in the Union will attest the fact, but did they not, we might reasonably infer it. Where all are ignorant the various relations in which man stands to man must be imperfectly understood and but little regarded; the nature of laws, their object, and their provisions cannot be known, hence actions are governed by impulse or necessity, the rights of persons and property are violated, and the individual wronged takes the business of redress into his own hands, and thus arises constant trespasses, quarrels, recriminations and bloodshed; where a part only of the people are educated equality of position so essential to true liberty is destroyed, and the ignorant are put in a great measure in the power of the knowing; thus they are often injured and either submit slavishly to the imposition or, attempting self-redress, and guided only by passion, are guilty of the grossest licentiousness. Besides, the unlettered man can have but little fellowship with those who are learned; he hears them conversing upon topics of which he knows nothing, he enters a circle where all are engaged reading but he cannot read, he observes the learned deriving enjoyment from a thousand sources from which no happiness flows for him, he feels, if he has any feeling at all, isolated, outcast, provoked with himself, envious of the attainments of others, becomes soured with society, and is little scrupulous how he conducts himself towards it, he passes on from one step to another, until, for some bolder transgression, he is made to feel the power of that law which, for want of virtuous principles, he has been led to violate, and which, from ignorance of its whole design and character, he has been led to despise. Such is often the career of those upon whom the light of knowledge has never dawned; and who that is a friend to morality, or has the happiness of society at heart, can withhold his influence to correct the evil and restore his fellowman to the station he ought to occupy? In the amount of positive happiness enjoyed by the learned and the ignorant, how great is the disparity, and how small in comparison is the share that falls to the lot of the latter! He knows nothing of the nobler enjoyments—those of intellect and imagination; if he walks abroad the rich glories of nature and the charms of art make little or no impression upon his inactive senses; all his feelings but the mere animal seem in a great measure blunted to enjoyment and devoid of all pleasurable sensibility—many of the most interesting phenomenas of nature are to his superstitious eye only the harbingers of evil; suppose him with his family, and how are the long winter evenings and the hours of leisure to be occupied? Let us observe, then, father, mother, brother and sister all alike, unlettered; no reading can be there, no amusement, no instruction can be derived from books, nor can the unenlightened mind find in its own resources and contemplations any thing to afford gratification and delight; the passing incidents of the day, interspersed with foolish stories, alike idle and ridiculous, make up the principal subjects of conversation, while some time is spent in venting spleen upon some unoffending neighbor, whose errors and failures are magnified into crime and villanies; to a fit of passion succeeds a drowsy stupor, and the whiskey-bottle is introduced to renew life and quicken the senses; then come disputes and quarrels, and should the scene terminate in a half dozen bruised and disfigured faces it would be no uncommon occurrence. How different is the course of life pursued by the man of complete education; his mind is enlarged by study, improved by extensive reading, and stored with sound knowledge, ready to apply in any department of life, while his imagination has been cultivated, so that with the ability of a philosopher he possesses the lively feelings of a poet; he it is who knows that expanded feeling of happiness, that soulfelt delight to which refined and elevated intellect is susceptible—he contemplates the works of nature and relishes her choicest beauties; every breeze of summer comes to him laden with more delightful odors, he sees in the luxuriant fields and verdant forest foliage an unspeakable loveliness, while in the misty cloud-capped mountain he beholds manifested that almighty power in which he puts his trust. The radiant king of day has for him a more genial influence, and at evening the lovelier queen of night soothes his soul into the sweetest harmony; gazing with admiration upon the starry spangled vault above him he traces out the progress of those worlds that wheel eternal rounds in heavenly brightness; deep and joyous emotions swell his heart as his eye roams over the vast, the beautiful works of nature, and his soul catches a comprehension of omnipotent power and universal goodness; every thing which he beholds inspires him.

> His the City's pomp
> The rural honors his, whate'er adorns,
> The princely dome, the column and the arch,
> The breathing marble and the sculptured gold,
> Beyond the proud possessor's narrow claim,
> His tuneful breast enjoys. For him the spring
> Distils her dews and from the silken gem
> Its lucid leaves unfold. For him the hand
> Of autumn tinges every fertile branch
> With blooming gold and blushes like the morn,
> Each passing hour sheds tribute from her wing,
> And still new beauties meet his lonely walk,
> And loves unfelt attract him.

Say not the ignorant man can enjoy as much happiness as he of the cultivated mind. Regard for a moment the condition of the savage in his intercourse with his fellows, where unusual indulgences and rude exultation in the slaughter of his enemies, constitute the chief of that happiness which their society affords. Think of the aged and infirm parent falling under the parricidal hand because for sooth his limbs are no longer active in the chase, and his arm no longer nerved to deal the deadly blow to an insulting adversary! Think of the sick and the afflicted, deserted in their last moments and left to expire without the hand of friendship to close the dying eye! Think of woman, formed to sooth, to polish and refine our ruder natures, doomed to a degrading servitude and thought worthy only to minister to the passions of her haughty lord! From this rude society turn to that of civilized life. Benevolence spreads her arms to embrace the human race—sympathy awakens at the note of woe—charity forgets not her works of love, but visits the habitations of wretchedness and with a generous hand relieves the wants, and soothes the wounds of adversity. Filial piety softens the pillow of declining age, whilst friendship and affection wait upon the couch of sickness, forgetful of contagion and death. Lovely woman holds her just ascendancy, shines alike in every relation of life—a voluntary homage paid to her charms—her smile encouraging to virtuous enterprise and noble achievement, and her frown chilling the ardour of ever hardy insolence and impious daring. If, when in reference to social intercourse such effects as those which civilized society presents, are the results of the increase and diffusion of knowledge among the comparatively small portion of mankind who enjoy its immediate advantages, what might we not expect from the general spread of religious and moral education among the great body of the people!

With your permission, Young Gentlemen, I will address a word to those around. Fellow-citizens, these principles being true, what are our obligations as statesmen, legislators and fathers? As statesmen we should be ambitious, not of that ephemeral fame which is the reward of allegiance to party, but of that fame which is the reward of merit. We should spurn the applause of party, which none but demagogues will seek, for that spontaneous burst of gratitude which flows from hearts directed by intelligence, governed by purity of motive and high, noble, moral sentiments. As legislators we should have regard to the good of the whole people and not the privileged few; we should, therefore, legislate for the good of all classes—remembering that the poor have their rights as well as the opulent, and the one grand object of all our legislation should be to increase the intelligence and prosperity of citizens. As fathers, our responsibility is immense. We should be ambitious for the elevation and distinction of our sons in intellect and in moral pursuits. If we want to curse our sons with imbecility of mind, an indolent disposition, a vicious heart, and an empty head, transmit to them wealth, for which they have not toiled, and teach them to rely upon that and upon that alone. We may make them soft simpering beaux, but they will not be distinguished by a sound judgment, a profound mind, and great powers of reason, much less will they exercise a commanding influence in intellectual society. If we have wealth to bestow upon our sons, let us give it to them in the form of a sound and useful education; an education which is adapted to the constitution of man, and which will qualify them to fill stations of honor and profit. What are most of the young men of our day? Are they ornaments to society? Are they useful, intellectual, moral! Are not a majority of them dead weights on society, having neither intellectual or moral influence, but puffed with pride, vanity, and self-conceit? And yet these are to be the statesmen and legislators of the next generation!

When we look over our country and see hundreds and thousands of young men wasting their time, spending their money, undermining their constitution and indulging in all the passions of youth, we see the sad, the fatal effects of a defective system of education, and the almost entire want of moral training. I have said this was an age of progress. We are living in stirring times—we are standing upon a volcano, that is but slumbering within. The times are sadly out of joint, there is something rotten in the State of Denmark.

As yet, the sentiments so deeply implanted in the hearts of honest yeomanry, that union is strength, has not entirely been uprooted, but it has been much weakened. As yet, they acknowledge the truth and feel the force of the homely, but excellent aphorism, "united we stand, divided we fall." As yet, they take pride in the name of the United States, in the recollection of the fields that were won, the blood which was poured forth, and the glory which was gained in the common cause and under the common banner of a united country. May God in his mercy forbid that I or you should live to see the day when these sentiments and feelings shall be extinct! Whenever that day comes, then is the hour at hand when this glorious republic—this, at once national and confederated republic, which for nearly a half century has presented to the eyes, the hopes and the gratitude of man, a more brilliant and lovely image than Peats, or Moore, or Harrington ever fancied or feigned, shall be like a tale that is told, like a vision that is passed away. We have now a blessed Constitution; which with all its pretended defects and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefits on man than ever yet flowed from any other human institution, which has established justice, insured domestic tranquility, provided for the common defence, promoted the general welfare, and which, under God, if we be true to ourselves, will ensure the blessings of liberty to us and our posterity. Surely such a country and constitution have claims upon you which cannot be disregarded.

I entreat and abjure you that by all that is dear to you on earth, by all the obligations of patriotism, by the memory of your fathers, who fell in the great and glorious struggle, by all your proud recollections of the past, and your fond anticipations of the future renown of our nation, preserve that country, uphold that constitution. To preserve such, will be no sinecure office. As the public will is the operative spring of all public action, the public should be kept enlightened. In aid of these efforts you should provide by public institutions of learning to diffuse among the people that general information, without which they cannot be protected from the machinations of deceivers. Instil into the youth of the land, the rising generation, sound moral principles, a veneration for religion, a sacred regard for, and a rigid observance of the laws of the country. Allow me to commend this institution to your care. It well deserves it; you have shown your appreciation of what it has already achieved by the numbers of you in attendance upon its exercises, and by the deep pleasure with which you have witnessed its exhibitions. Look to its interests, its welfare, its perpetuity—suffer no bickerings, jealousies to mar and cloud its bright prospects; and may it rear its noble form as a temple of science and religion, and shed a steady and sacred light amidst surrounding darkness until the old North State shall have conferred upon all her sons the boon of intelligence and virtue.

And now young gentlemen, my task has been imperfectly performed. I regret that circumstances over which I had no control have disqualified me for that performance in its proper and accustomed manner. I am sure your generosity will excuse defects. Our acquaintance has been short, but it has been sufficient to justify me in saying you have been drinking deeply at the fountain of knowledge. Many of you will soon go forth in the busy world with cheering prospects and bright anticipations. Let me tell you that when the doors of the academy are shut upon you you have only just closed the outer portals of education. The culture which you have received implanted in your minds only the rudiments—the germ of knowledge, which will depend upon your own after exertions for development. They were only bestowed in order to excite you on, of your own free will in that infinite path where the intellect may climb. You will halt upon the threshhold, you will pause with the alphabet of your steps here. Education is not then what you may have supposed. It is not to be confined to your boyish years, it is to guide and instruct you through life. It is not the mere password of a day, it is the open sesama, before which fall back, one after another, the ponderous and innumerable gates that guard the hidden treasure of knowledge. It is the tiny stream, upon whose thread of gold we embark in the green and pleasant spring time; as you glide on, you find that it spreads and deepens—that its course is amid fair landscapes, and that vision after vision starts up before you, on the distant and undefined horizon—and when age has ripened your hearts and sealed your brows, you will find yourselves borne by this stream to something new—you will find that it plays upon rubies sapphires and chrysalites—that it still broadens and deepens with exhaustless and increasing force, and that it flows still onward to eternity.

There are men with dim eyes and hoary hairs, whose brows are marked by the furrows of wisdom, and wreathed with the honors that the world bestows upon vast learning, who yet sit attentive pupils at the feet of knowledge—who have not yet thrown by their books or completed their education.

I tell you to pursue ever a correct course of self culture, make it a portion of the business of your lives to acquire knowledge, and to acquire it by your own exertions. You will see obstacle after obstacle, that has clustered around you, and hemned you in with doubt and darkness fall before you, and above you shall open the high free heaven, and around you shall breath pure airs, and sunbeams shall break and kindle upon your path. You will be lifted above the conflicting tumults of vulgar passions, and men raging in dimless commotion. You will have a fellow feeling of the mournful and the joyful, in the fate of all human beings, you can weep with those that weep, and rejoice with those that do rejoice. From your hearts as from a living fountain, will flow streams of wisdom; then will you acquire the gift of communicating to men lofty emotions and glowing images, in melodies and words, "that voluntary move harmonious numbers,"—you will pass on through life beloved by all within the sphere of your action—the morning of your life gilded by the glorious sunshine of prosperity, and its noontide mellowed by the moonlight of friendship and love.

RECOVERY OF LIFE INSURANCE. In the winter of 1848, the Rev. Thos. Waring mysteriously disappeared near Elizabethtown, Ky., and was then and still believed by his relatives and friends to have been murdered. Some year or more before the death of Mr. W., he had effected an insurance on his life, in favor of his wife, in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance of New York, for $5,000. The company, it appears, refused to pay the insurance to his widow, alleging that he was not dead, but had absconded. Suit was entered, and a few days ago the case was decided in favor of Mrs. W., for the full amount.

THE SHELLS. We present below an article from the Mobile Register, under the above caption, which is written with the accustomed good taste and ability of its editor. The article will repay an attentive perusal:

"Now that the State elections are over in New York, the war of the shells will become a nine days wonder, and crustaceous politicians of different species will settle down into their respective places of support or opposition to the administration. We have all along regarded it as an absurdity, that a local squabble, so purely factious, and so deeply tainted with office-seeking, should have been permitted to extend and find partisans, *pro* and *con*, beyond the borders of New York. It is the matter of the least possible moment to the democracy of the Union whether Mr. Bronson or Mr. anybody else happens to be the individual to collect the government duties in the city of New York, and the idea of making an issue with the President of the United States, elected as he was, pledged as he was, and so far, most faithfully redeeming all his pledges of official and constitutional duty, upon a paltry local feud and scramble for spoils, is simply ridiculous. We at the South—southern rights democrats, and Union democrats, and very just minded whigs, too—are satisfied with the administration. We believe the choice and election of Gen. Pierce was a happy termination to a controversy in which there was really no further ground of contention; for it had been settled by law, for weal or for woe, according as different opinions were held; but, at all events, settled, and it was but a waste of time and temper to keep up a war of words and of feeling, when the field had been lost and won. It was in this spirit that the democratic party of the Union met at Baltimore, and laid down a platform, upon which General Pierce had no difficulty, from his political antecedents, firmly to plant himself. In General Pierce the South had reason to congratulate itself in finding a State-rights politician and strict constructionist of the straitest sect; and the whole Union recognised in him a national man who had placed the integrity of the Union where it belongs, on the broad and only-enduring basis of the rights of the States. The shells may wage what war they please to the 'bitterest end' among themselves—they may imitate and emulate the Kilkenny cats, and leave never a bit of fur behind—we take no part or lot in it; it is to us an alien question.

But when the war is ended, it is important to us to know where the surviving combatants take up their political quarters. If either march into the camp of the enemies of the administration, then, no matter what their antecedents, we stand opposed to them. Nor will we refuse the aid of any of them, though it be Prince John himself, who manfully supports an administration that is as far as the Zenith from the Nadir from the political opinions the said Prince whilom maintained at Buffalo. We stand by the President so long as he stands on the Baltimore platform. His friends are our friends, his enemies are our enemies, and we don't care a button who is collector of New York.

Some people are raising the silly cry of 'ingratitude' because southern presses refuse to abandon the administration on account of this quarrel in New York. The gammon of this note is perceived when we discover whence it comes. It comes from such whig presses as the New York Express and Day Book, and these papers have the impudence to call the steady friends of the administration at the South softs. We would be *soft*, indeed, if we did not appreciate at their worth both the attempt and the object of these papers. Their purpose is to break down the administration, and their mode of doing it is to try to make the southern people believe that because the hards have a quarrel with the cabinet and the hards have been considered the best friends of the South at the North, *therefore* the President is coalescing with free-soilism. We have a single, a sufficient, and a ready answer to all these false pretences. When any of the leaders of the New York hards—aye, the very best of them—can show as clean a record on the slavery question as Franklin Pierce, then it will be time enough to debate the question of abandoning him to side with them. Men's antecedents cannot save them from the just conclusions of right minded men on their present conduct. A tree is known by its fruits, and all trees that bear whig fruit but cumber democratic ground."

THE DEAD SEA AND THE CITIES OF THE PLAIN. In the Old Testament scriptures, there is an account of the utter overthrow and destruction of certain cities, the inhabitants of which aroused the Divine vengeance. It has always been a favorite theory with many moderns, that the Dead Sea covered the site of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, and, unless we err in our recollections, Lieut. Lynch gave that opinion and emphatic endorsation. Indeed, our gallant officer had no doubt that he had found Mrs. Lot, who, we are told, was transformed into a pillar of salt, for looking back as she ran.

A book has just been published in England, and we presume will soon appear in this country, which will give the quietus to the popular ideas on the subject. It seems that Mousieur de Sauley, a member of the French Institute, could not coincide in opinion with the popular notions of the overthrow of the cities of the plain; regarding them as unauthorized by the scriptural history of that event. His desire to vindicate the correctness of his views induced him to visit the Holy Land. Accordingly, he left for the scene of his labors in 1850, being accompanied by his son, by the Abbe de St. Michen, and several intelligent friends. In that and the following year, he pursued his archæological explorations with the happiest results.

He was abundantly supplied with means, and having secured a strong body guard of infantry and calvary, he was enabled to proceed with his mission, without danger, from the nomadic tribes of Arabs. He directed his attention, first, to a careful examination of the Dead Sea. Beneath the stinking waters of this remarkable sea, popular tradition had located Sodom and Gomorrah, but he was soon convinced, that, like the apples which were once believed to grow upon its borders, the popular idea had no foundation in fact.

But he found the cities of the plain and rode among their ruins. His eyes looked upon their widely extended remains, bearing even now, the marks of that terrible visitation—"fire from Heaven"—which consumed and destroyed them. Upon the shores and in the vallies where they originally stood, this French savant discovered their blackened ruins.

It is surprising that they have not been sooner discovered. The Holy Land has been a point of interest with all travellers and explorers in all times. From the crusades until the present hour men have flocked thither and trodden the land more full of sublime memories than any other portion of this babbling earth.

But we easily account for the failure to discover these relics of the olden times. Men have always visited the Dead Sea, and as they looked upon its sluggish, salt waters, have regarded them as shutting up in darkness the cities accursed of Heaven. Hence no traveller has sought after the cities of the plain, and it has been reserved for the French savant of the present day to bring to light this strong confirmation of the old Testament record.

We trust that our American booksellers will soon give to the American public the results of Monsieur de Sauley's researches. *Richmond Enquirer.*

The following anecdote is told by the Chicago Journal of Gov. Reynolds, whom they call the "Old Ranger" in Illinois, when for the first time in his life he visited the seaboard as a representative to Congress from the back settlements:

"Upon reaching Baltimore, the Governor rose early in the morning and paid a visit to the shipping at the docks, when the tide was full, and again at noon, when it was at ebb—and not satisfied with the sudden change that had taken place, again in the evening, when the tide was in. Heretofore he had resolved to keep everything to himself, and to go in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, on his own hook—but now his astonishment broke over its bounds, and as he returned to the hotel the "Old Ranger" remarked that this was the curiostest country he ever seed in his life—two freshets in one day, and nary drop of rain!"

There is an annecdote of Sheridan and a certain baronet that both being drunk in the street, the baronet fell into the gutter; and Sheridan having in vain endeavored to get on his legs again, stammered out, "My dear friend I cannot help you; but I'll do all I can for you—I'll lie down beside you."

A neighbor of ours informs us that wood *goes further* when left out of doors than when housed; some of his having gone upwards of a quarter of a mile in one night.

HENDERSON MALE ACADEMY, *Granville County, N. C.*—D. BRACY, Principal.—In offering this School to the public, the Trustees flatter themselves that they have secured the services of a gentleman preeminently qualified to direct it with ability. He comes well recommended as a Teacher of the highest order; a Graduate, capable of teaching a thorough course, preparatory to entering the highest classes in the University of North Carolina, and from the experience he has acquired in teaching, he flatters himself that he will be able to give undoubted satisfaction.

There is now nearly completed in the Town of Henderson, removed from the business of the place, one of the neatest Academies in the State, which has been built by the patriotic citizens of the place, bringing also to their aid the friends of education round about, and that too at a heavy expense, and it would be suicidal in us as Trustees not to place it on the best footing.

The gentleman whose services we offer to the public is a native of Virginia, by birth and education, and the rest has feelings allied with our own; as he wishes to make this permanently his home, he would ask all who know him to aid in this great work, the education of the heart as well as the head, and when this shall be done he can have the pleasing gratification of knowing that he has performed the part of the philanthropist—the scholar.

Henderson presents one of the finest fields for the encouragement of education in the State, combining health, morality and intelligence. It has also other advantages; it is easy of access, being situated immediately on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road; also at the terminus of a branch of the great Western Stage Line, affording to all who may wish to patronize the School easy access.

The Scholastic year of this Institution is divided into two Sessions of five months each. The Spring Term to commence the first Monday in January, 1854. The Fall Term will commence the first Monday in July following, and at the close of each Term there will be a public examination.

Board can be had in the Village or country, as may be desired, at usual rates.

No deduction for loss of time except in cases of protracted illness.

We would impress upon all who may wish to patronize the School the necessity of being ready to enter on duty the first of the Session.

TERMS:

Tuition for Primary Course, per Session,	$10 00
do Higher Branches of English, per Session,	12 50
do Mathematics and Languages,	15 00

For further particulars address the Secretary.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

LEWIS H. KITTLE, Sec'y.

November 19th, 1853. 3—115p.

9200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber having determined to remove to the South, offers for sale all his Lands in Chatham, Cumberland and Moore counties, as follows:

5000 acres in Moore, four miles north of the F. & W. Plank Road, on the waters of Upper Little River and Big Buffalo. This land offers many advantages both for Turpentine and Farming operations, as there are about 45000 acres heavily timbered with Pine; the remainder rich bottom land.

It is well improved, with a good dwelling and out-houses, and store house at that excellent Mercantile Stand known as Bryant's Store, 30 miles from Fayetteville, 9 miles from Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation, and immediately on the proposed route of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

There are also a fine Saw and Grist Mill on this tract, all new and in excellent order; one Turpentine Distillery, with Copper and Blacksmith Shops. The location is proverbially healthy, with a plentiful Well of the very best water. The society is also good.

3500 acres densely timbered Pine Land, lying on the waters of Drowning Creek, 33 miles from Fayetteville and 8 miles from the Centre Plank Road.

300 acres lying immediately on the Branch of the F. & W. Plank Road leading to Evans's Mills, and within 2¼ miles of Deep River.

400 acres lying immediately on the North side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville and 10 miles from Pittsborough, on the road connecting these towns, via Gilmore's Bridge.

On this land there are a good dwelling and out-houses, a large new store, and it is certainly a fine stand for business.

There is a new Cotton Gin on the premises, which commands a large custom. There are about 130 acres cleared land on said tract, highly productive, and well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton and Tobacco, and will, I imagine, please any skilful farmer who will examine it. It lies in the Coal and Copper region, and is supposed to be rich in mineral.

I would also sell 16 extra Mules, from 3 to 7 years old, and well trained; 12 head of Horses, 2 fine Jacks and 4 Jennets; 6 Wagons and Harness; my stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, and sundry other articles.

Persons desirous of purchasing will please give me a call at Bryant's Store, between this and 15th December next, as the above property will be offered privately until that time; but if not disposed of by that time, I will offer it at Public Sale during the month of December, of which due notice will be given.

The terms shall be very liberal and accommodating.

J. L. BRYANT.

Nov. 19, 1853. 4—115D.

Prospectus for 1854.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.—UNRIVALLED array of talent. The Proprietors of the Post, in again coming before the public, would return thanks for the generous patronage which has placed them far in advance of every other Literary Weekly in America. And, as the only suitable return for such free and *hearty* support, their arrangements for 1854 have been made with a degree of liberality probably unequ

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1853.

THE LATE WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Wake—or rather some thirty of them—held a meeting in this place one day last week, appointed Delegates to a State Convention, and passed Resolutions. We take the liberty of calling it a Whig meeting, for it is headed as such, and we observe among the names of the participants gentlemen who are considered Whigs; but, judging from the Resolutions, and striking the term "Whig party" from them wherever it occurs, we might very reasonably infer, if we thought proper so to do, that it was a meeting in behalf of Mormonism, or in favor of the next war, or on the interesting subject of copper stocks. There is, it is true, a plentiful sprinkling of "Whig party," "Whigs of Wake," "Whig friends," and the like all through the Resolutions, which, we must not omit to state, were gotten up and appropriately presented by our enthusiastic cotemporary of the Register—but not one word is said about principles. Mr. Raboteau, we are pleased to see by the proceedings, managed to make himself agreeable and useful by moving Mr. Roulhac into the Chair; Mr. Gales, we are informed, submitted some "preliminary observations"; Mr. Doub was "requested" to act as Secretary, and we suppose he did, as his name is signed to the proceedings; the Hon. Sion H. Rogers supported the Resolutions in an "eloquent" speech of "some length," which speech Mr. Doub has not reported; the Hon. John H. Bryan and Gov. Manly concluded the exercises by two very important motions, the former to add the Chairman to the list of Delegates, and the latter to adjourn—all this was done, but not one word was said about principles. Whether this was the result of forgetfulness—or whether the respected mover of the Resolutions intended to insert the word "principles" but was deterred therefrom by the mingled novelty and boldness of the idea—or whether it was thought it would look like dictation to the Whigs of the State to say any thing on the subject—or whether the Secretary made a mistake in copying the Resolutions for publication, does not yet sufficiently appear. If called upon for an opinion in the matter, by some disinterested gentleman duly authorized to question us, we here state that we should feel bound to answer emphatically *yes*. Still, we are very far from intimating that Mr. Doub is capable of making any such mistake. We have had the pleasure of that gentleman's acquaintance for some time, and we are confident, from our knowledge of his ardent pursuit of principles under difficulties, that if he had found in the Resolutions any word bearing the most distant resemblance to such an article as the one under consideration, he would at once have rendered it into most intelligible English. The word, then, was omitted, or the Resolution on principles was lost. It was lost, because we cannot suppose it at all possible that the representatives of a great party would deliberately refuse or neglect, in public meeting, to set forth their principles. It was lost, because to suppose the contrary would be as absurd as to imagine that a ship could be worked without a rudder, or that steam could be generated without fire, or that an author could publish a book and at the same time omit its contents. Why does not the Register, then, advertise five dollars reward for a Stray Resolution on principles? Eagle Rock and Old Trap are expected to respond next; and the Resolution, if it indeed be in existence, may be produced by the time they need it. But however this may be, and how great soever our surprise may have been at this forgetfulness, or neglect, or mistake, or loss on the part of the meeting, we cannot refrain from an expression of wonder that no allusion was made in the Resolutions, or by any of the speakers, to Green C. Bronson and the Constitution. Is not Bronson a martyr? And are not our Whig friends more or less aroused, *all at once and for the first time*, on the subject of Southern rights? True, the slavery question has been settled, Bronson has been settled, and no one is likely to be injured at this time by Northern aggression, and this mainly because Gen. Pierce is President, Congress Democratic, and *all* the States ditto; yet we did suppose that this meeting, being the first one in the State for some time, would rather signalize itself by saving the Union once more in an approved style, and by chiming in, in the most melancholy manner imaginable, with the moaning of some description or other of New York shells. Here again we were disappointed; and this serves to confirm us still more in the belief, that if you cannot predict what a modern Whig meeting will say in its proceedings, you can almost be sure of what it will not say. We confess nevertheless to some concern on account of this apparent obliviousness as to principles by Whig leaders, inasmuch as there are several well-meaning Whigs of the rank and file within the range of our acquaintance, who are pestered to learn their exact position and are anxiously inquiring where they are to go. Some provision ought to be made for such. We know where the Whigs of Eagle Rock went on a certain occasion, while they were being addressed by the Editor of the Register and another facetious friend of ours, who shall be nameless—they went straightway, upon invitation of some troublesome Democrat, to a watermelon cart; and *watermelons* was the word for the remainder of that day. Principles were left to scuffle for themselves then, as they were in the late Whig meeting; and it remains to be seen whether such indifferent things as principles in Whig meetings, once fairly under, as they appear now to be, in the current of spoils and office-hunting, will ever rise again to the surface. If they should, the Democrats will just "give them a little more grape, Capt. Bragg," and they will go down again; but if they should not, the country generally—including the "oldest inhabitant," who well remembers when Federalism *was* what Whiggery now *is*—will not, we apprehend, suffer serious detriment or inconvenience.

☞ Congress will assemble on Monday next. We shall keep our readers fully posted up in the proceedings. The President's Message will most probably be sent in on Tuesday, and we expect to lay it before our readers in our issue of Saturday. We are confident it will be worthy in every respect of the President himself, as well as of the high rank the country holds among the nations of the earth.

☞ P. Hendricks and W. Tinnin were convicted before the Federal Court, in session here this week, the former for counterfeiting and the latter for robbing the mail. We learn, also, that the Court refused to continue the injunction granted in chambers by Judge Potter in the case of Colby & Smith.

☞ The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed Ex-Governor Williams to succeed Mr. Atherton in the United States Senate.

KOZSTA. The barque Sultana arrived at Boston from Smyrna on the 29th, with Martin Kozta on board.

☞ His Excellency Gov. Reid returned to this City, from his visit to Rockingham, on Wednesday last.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The late foreign news, in another column, is important. The Turks have gained a brilliant victory over the Russians at Oltanitza, and they had nearly 100,000 men across the Danube. The Russian commander, it appears, has received orders to act on the offensive.

Louis Napoleon, it is stated, expresses himself in strong terms in behalf of the Turks, but England vascillates.

Passengers by the steamer Atlantic report that Lord Aberdeen was about to resign, to make way for a more warlike Ministry.

The New York Herald has letters from George Sanders, Consul at London, which state that the Ottoman Porte had notified Austria that she must withdraw her troops from the frontier, or have her neutrality guaranteed by France and England, or Turkey will declare against her, and march an army into Hungary under the command of Kossuth.

An agent of Kossuth had been openly received at Constantinople.

☞ Some of the Whig papers are endeavoring to prejudice their readers against the forthcoming Message of the President, by predicting that it will be a hollow and declamatory production. Wait awhile, gentlemen, and judge the Message upon its merits; and if you will not, rest assured that the people will. This is what you fear. The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The quidnuncs about Washington have duly informed the public of the drift and tenor of the forthcoming Message of President Pierce. Diverse as are the predictions of these sagacious gentlemen in other respects, they all agree in conceding that the President will assume high ground in relation to the question of slavery. This circumstance attests the existence of a general conviction that the President will not be wanting in regard for the rights of the South. On this one point at least both friend and foe are satisfied.

We are confident that we hazard nothing in predicting that the general character of the Message will be exactly and entirely in accordance with the sentiments of the State rights Democracy of Virginia. It is our opinion that President Pierce will neither shirk any issue of importance nor conceal his sentiments in the vague generalities of ambiguous phraseology. He will boldly meet the great questions of the day, and will proclaim his opinions in the unequivocal and emphatic language of an honest and earnest man. The questions of internal improvement by the Federal government, of Rivers and Harbors, and of Free Trade, will be argued and disposed of in the spirit, and in accordance with the authority of Jefferson and Madison.

The country will regard the message of the President as the most solemn and authorative exposition of his opinions, and will approve and condemn him according to the character of his message. If it abound in sentiments and suggestions which touch the popular heart and accord with the popular judgment, the Whig Press will scarcely succeed in preventing a demonstration of popular admiration."

"THE NORTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN." The "Republican and Patriot," published at Goldsborough, comes to us this morning under the above title, and subject to the editorial management of Wm. A. Strong, Esq., who has purchased Mr. Gulick's interest in the paper, and become associated with Mr. Richardson in its publication. We have every confidence that, under the auspices of Mr. Strong, the paper will continue to sustain the high character which it has won for itself, and prove in the future—as it has in the past—an able defender of Democratic principles, and a valuable medium of general intelligence. We cheerfully extend to Mr. Strong the right hand of fellowship, and bespeak for him and Mr. Richardson that success which they will be certain to merit. *Wilmington Journal.*

We cordially concur in the above.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA. *New York Nov. 28.* The London correspondent of an eminent mercantile house of this city writes as follows.

"We have our usual private telegraphic intelligence from Trieste, anticipatory of the overland mail. Canton remained undisturbed, and much business was doing. At Shanghai business was at a stand, owing to the city having been taken possession of by a party of rebels, unconnected, it is said, with the insurgents at Nankin, being rather a band of Triads, or the short-knife society. They seized the Tontai, who afterwards escaped, and plundered the public treasury to the amount of four sacs of dollars. They did not molest the foreign settlement."

The adoption of a liberal system of Internal Improvement in our State has had a wonderful effect upon emigration from the State. This fall scarcely a wagon with a family destined to the Western States, (says the Charleston Kanawha Republican) has passed through this place. This is conclusive that the drain of population from Virginia has nearly ceased. *Richmond Enquirer.*

The above is true also as to North Carolina. Emigration from this State has been greatly checked by present and prospective improvements. The census of 1860 will show Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina to be the "empire" States of the South.

LOUSIANA. The Congressional delegation from this State is composed of three Democrats and one Whig. In the State Legislature there is a Democratic majority on joint ballot of 34—there being 26 in the House and 8 in the Senate. That will do.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamer Prometheus arrived at New York from San Juan on the 29th, with 650 passengers and seventeen hundred thousand dollars in gold. John Mitchell, the Irish Patriot, was a passenger. He was received with much enthusiasm at New York.

HEAVY WORK. Four hundred freight cars passed over the Pennsylvanla State road from Columbia to Philadelphia on Friday—two hundred and eighteen of which belonged to the Central railroad company. This is the largest number of cars ever taken over the road in one day.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. On Saturday evening the additional two feet of the monument were completed, making 146. On Monday two additional feet will be commenced, and it is hoped that 150 feet will be completed this season.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Legislature of South Carolina assembled at Columbia on Monday last. The Governor's Message was expected to be sent in on Tuesday.

FARMER'S JOURNAL. We are under obligations to Dr. Tompkins for a bound volume of this valuable publication from April 1852 to April 1853. It can be had at Mr. Pomeroy's, in this City, for $1 25.

THE MONEY MARKET. The New York Express says: "In this city money is becoming every day more and more abundant. Banks and private lenders are not able to get all the good paper ready to be discounted.

MESSAGE. Gov. Bell has delivered his message to the Texas Legislature, in which he recommends, by all means, the construction of the Pacific railroad.

SOLDIERS OF 1812. A national convention of the soldiers of 1812, in the state of Pennsylvania, will meet in Philadelphia on the 3d of January.

STAGE ACCIDENT. The Southern Stage was upset in the streets of Concord, a few days ago, and several passengers more or less injured. One gentleman, Dr. Dillard, of Virginia, we regret to learn, was seriously hurt, and is yet confined to his bed. *Salisbury Watchman.*

ATLANTIC ARRIVED!

Still Later from Europe—Turkish Arms Again Victorious!

NEW YORK, Nov. 29. The Atlantic arrived at her wharf last night, bringing a large number of passengers, and four days later news, having sailed from Liverpool, Nov. 15th. Her news is important both in a political and commercial point of view.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Nothing really later than that received by the Canada, had occurred between Turkey and Russia. Rumors were current to the effect, that a decisive battle had been fought near Bucharest, but it was not known who the victors were.

The mails are said to contain the details of a recent affair at Oltenisted, which resulted in a brilliant Turkish victory. It is reported that 1200 Russians were killed and wounded.

The Turks, numbering nearly one hundred thousand, had crossed the Danube.

The Russian commander Gortsichakoff had received orders to act on the offensive.

The Turks had captured eight guns at Oltenitsed.

The fourth regiment of Poles in the Russian service it is said were disaffected towards the Czar, and had favored the passage of the enemy across the Danube. They gave no alarm whatever when they saw the Turks crossing.

The Turkish fleet was in the Black Sea, and the Anglo French fleet was in the sea of Marmora.

Russia lays an embargo on all Turkish shipping from 22nd of October. Neutral flags are to be respected.

Count Nesselrode's diplomatic circular had been published, and excited strong remarks from the French and British press.

Turkey it is said will have nothing to do with amendments to the Vienna note, but insists on an entirely new treaty to settle her course in future.

Klasta had received command of all troops on the Danube in Turkish service.

The Circassians continue to have success in Asia.

FRANCE. Napoleon expresses himself strongly in favor of active operations to aid the Turks.

ENGLAND. The British Government evidently vacillates.

PRUSSIA. Prussia has notified the powers of Turkey and Russia, that it will reserve to itself perfect liberty of action in Eastern affairs.

Austria professes neutrality.

Shanghai was captured by the Chinese insurgents on the seventh of September.

MARKETS. Cotton was favoring buyers. The sales since the departure of the Canada had amounted to fifteen thousand bales.

Flour had advanced 6d. Wheat was better. Corn not so firm.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 10th, Sunday forenoon. The Andes sailed for Boston on the 16th.

The Bank of England had given notice that it would discount amount of stocks due in January at three per cent. instead of four, as previously notified.

The Bank of Amsterdam had raised the rates of interest a half per cent. Hamburg letters quote a tight money market. Discount sales were made at the rates of 4½ a 5.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. It was announced that the Sultan had placed himself at the head of the army.

The latest dates from Vienna were to Monday the 8th. The Russian commander had moved forward to Olennitza, with twenty-four thousand men, mostly infantry.

On the 11th he met the Turks, and a pitched battle ensued. The Russians were compelled to retreat the second time in great disorder to Bucharest, having lost four thousand men,—the most reliable accounts say three thousand.

On the 9th the Turks were driven from an island opposite Guirgero. Shortly after reinforcements arrived, when the island was retaken by the Turks, who held it. The Czar has summarily discharged all the English operatives from Russia navy yards.

Cotton quiet, except middling Orleans, which was scarce. It is freely offering at prices previously quoted.

Consols 94⅝ a 94¾.

THE HOG CROP. When a public journal essays to give information on a point of interest to the community, care should be taken to give such only as is reliable. Otherwise, it misleads rather than informs the public mind. We have seen statements calculated to mislead the public in regard to the number of hogs likely to be driven over this route to market the present season. We passed recently through a considerable portion of the hog growing region of Tennessee, and from observation, as well as information derived from reliable sources, we conclude there will be a large falling off from last year. Some of the best informed men with whom we conversed on the subject thought the number would not exceed 40,000, against 75,000 or 80,000 last year. Our own opinion is that the falling off will not be this great, though it will be some thousands, beyond a doubt. In making this statement we have no interest to serve. We have no hogs to sell, nor do we wish to buy any. *Asheville News.*

AMERICAN INGENUITY. MATTER THAT ALMOST THINKS. Among the multitudinous objects in the Patent Office at Washington, and which evince what skill can do, "is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them all around with their heads up, and sticks them in papers in regular rows,—another goes through the whole proccss of cigar making, taking in tobacco leaves, and turning out the perfect article. One machine cuts cheese; another scours knives and forks; another blacks boots; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight takes in washing and ironing. Another patent is for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus, and takes their fare. When a fat man gets in, it counts two, and charges double. There are a variety of guns that load themselves; a fish line that adjusts its own bait; and a rat trap that throws away the rat, and then baits and sets itself, and stands in the corner for another."

A BRAVE-HEARTED BOY. A friend has furnished us with the particulars of a thrilling incident that happened in this county: "On Sunday the 6th of this month, two of the sons of John Hammonds, who lives about nine miles south-west of Greensborough, were playing about a shaft sunk for mining purposes, when the youngest, about six years old, lost his balance and pitched head foremost into the shaft forty feet deep. His brother, twelve years old, immediately let down the bucket, descended by the rope and timbers, gathered up his brother who had his leg broken by the fall, put him into the bucket, ascended the rope, drew up his brother and carried him on his back home, something near a quarter of a mile, before he even called for help. The little sufferer is doing well." *Greensboro' Patriot.*

A COURAGEOUS BOY. Yesterday evening, a boy named William Martin, about nine years old, and his sister, were walking down Fifth street, near the Railway Depot, to their homes, when a large ferocious dog jumped out upon them, biting the little girl on the arm. The boy attempted to drive him away, the dog let go his hold of the little girl and caught the boy by his leg. The boy screamed, and drawing a pen-knife from his pocket, cut the dog's throat. The animal soon rolled over on the pavement and died. The children were severely but not dangerously wounded. *Cincinnati Gazette.*

MORE COPPER. Mr. Sheppard Curry, of Davidson County, showed us this week a beautiful specimen of Copper Ore, taken from a mine on the lands of Mrs. Martha McLaughlin, 14 miles West of this place. This specimen was obtained four feet below the surface. The vein at that depth is 2½ feet wide; and it has been traced a distance of half a mile. It is believed this mine will prove to be very rich.

Messrs. M. Boger and J. Hedrick, are also opening mines in the Western part of this County, which promise very fair. And we also learn that a mine has been discovered on the lands of Mrs. Atwell which her sons are now opening. *Salisbury Watchman.*

YELLOW FEVER IN TEXAS. Galveston papers of the 17th inst., report the weather as unusualy warm for the season, and the yellow fever still in that city to a slight extent. A large number of German emigrants were constantly arriving, and it was feared many of them would fall victims to the disease. At Houston the fever has re-appered, and on the 12th instant there were four deaths. At Brownsville and Matamoras, it is said to be sweeping off the Mexican residents. Besides Col. Webster, it is reported Lt. Duncan has fallen a victim to its ravages at Brownsville, where there is a garrison of 350 U. S. troops.

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

The steamer Illinois, with the California mails of the first, arrived at New York Monday evening. She brings $880,000 in specie on freight, and $200,000 in the hands of her 300 passengers.

Contrary to expectation, the name of John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, was not on her passenger list.

Among her passengers are Gen. Lane, Col. Mcgwin, special agent of the Post-Office Department; Hon. C. Cushing, Charge des Affaires to Ecuador; A. B. Corwin, late Consul at Panama; Lieut. Scott, U. S. N.; and A. Maguire, bearer of despatches from Peru.

The Panama Star says that the difficulty with the Mexican authorities in regard to their treatment of Capt B. G. Allen had been satisfactorily arranged.

The St. Lawrence shortly proceeds to Valparaiso.

Valparaiso dates are to October 15th. Business was tolerably active. Flour in limited demand at $9 50 a $10. Freights unchanged. The opening of a line of steamers to England, via the Straits of Magellan, was in agitation.

The American consul and a number of Valparasians had chartered the Chilian brig Express to proceed to an unknown Island, on which the brig Chatam, Capt. Snow, was lost in January last, and bring off the crew, as they are among cannibals.

Dates from Peru are to Oct. 24th. The Brazilian government has sent special ministers to Peru, Bolivia, Equador and New Grenada, for the purpose of effecting a treaty to monopolize the trade of the Amazon river. Discoveries of gold on the Amazon continued to excite great interest. A committee had been appointed to report upon 25,000,000 tons Guano, remaining on the Chincha Islands.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27th. The Hon. James L. Orr, John Pettit, Junius Hyllier and A. Allison are among the arrivals to-day. Mr. Orr's chance for the Speakership is considered good.

The President and Cabinet attended Jullien's concert last night, and the performance was enthusiastically applauded.

Arrest and Recovery of Stolen Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27th. Chauncey Johnson, a noted thief, was arrested yesterday and 33,000 of the $87,000 lately stolen from the Bank of the State of New York, was found in his room. The two persons arrested at Toledo are supposed to be his accomplices.

Cholera in Florida—Improvement in Cotton.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 25th. A disease resembling cholera, has broken out in Florida, and has thus far proved very fatal.

Cotton is advancing in nearly all the Southern markets.

EMIGRATION STAYED. Our citizens will remember that a few years ago, on each returning fall, the highways leading west and northwest, were thronged with movers leaving their native land, to seek a home in a distant part of the Union, carrying with them the sources of wealth, (money and labor) and making the heart of the patriot sick for the desolation that seemed to await the Old North State. But the tide of emigration is being turned back to our beloved land. A brighter day is dawning; real estate is increasing in value; new sources of wealth are being developed in almost all parts of the State, and many who had left it in despair, are returning to the land that gave them birth. We incidently heard the other day a remark from a gentleman who resides on one of the leading roads between here and the northwest, that there had passed by his house this fall, upon an average, three returning to one leaving the State. And what caused this gratifying change, but the spirit of Internal Improvement that has partially roused our people from their lethargy, and the mineral wealth that is daily being developed in almost all parts of our State? And seeing the beneficial results of the Improvements completed and in progress, who among us can be found to clog the enterprise of our people in their further efforts to extend to all parts of the State the benefits derived by those through which the Rail and Plank Roads now pass? *Greensboro' Patriot.*

PATRICK HENRY. A letter writer in the Memphis Appeal gives the following brief and interesting sketch of Patrick Henry:

"In his habits of living he was remarkable temperate and frugal. He seldom drank anything but water, and his table was furnished in the most simple manner. His morals were strict. As a husband, a father, a master, he had no superior. He was kind and hospitable to the stranger, and most friendly and accommodating to his neighbors. He was nearly six feet high; spare, and what may be called raw-boned, with a slight stoop of the shoulders; his complexion was dark, sunburnt, and sallow, without any appearance of blood in his cheeks; his countenance grave, thoughtful, and penetrating, and strongly marked with the lineaments of deep reflection; the earnestness of his manner, united with an habitual contraction or knitting of his brows, and those lines of thought with which his face was profusely furrowed gave to his countenance, at some times, the appearance of severity. Henry was gifted with a strong and musical voice, and a most expressive countenance, and he acquired particular skill in the use of them. His style of speaking, to judge from the representations of his hearers, was altogether more successful than that of his contemporaries. He could be vehement, or insinuating, humorous, and sarcastic by turns, and always with the utmost effect. He was a natural orator, of the highest order, combining imagination, acuteness, dexterity, and ingenuity, with the most forcible action and extraordinary powers of face and utterance. As a statesman, his principal merits were sagacity and boldness. His name is brilliantly and lastingly connected with the history of his country's emancipation.

THANKSGIVING IN THE OLDEN TIMES. The following queer paragraph about an old time thanksgiving we take from a history of Coos county, in New Hampshire, published some years since, "by Rev. Grant Powers. A. M., C. H. S.," a garrulous, pious, good natured, simple minded country parson. It was a singular state of things when so great a festival as thanksgiving could be deferred on account of a deficiency of molasses:

"Early in the settlement of Coos, it so happened that the annual thanksgiving was passed before intelligence of it arrived there; but soon after, a Dr. White came up to visit his friends at Newbury, and brought with him a proclamation. This proclamation was read publicly on the Sabbath by Mr. Powers, and by him it was proposed that they should keep a thanksgiving, notwithstanding the time specified by the governor was passed, and he proposed the next Thursday. Upon this a member arose and gravely proposed that it might be deferred longer—'for,' said he, 'there is not a drop of molasses in the town, and we know how important it is to have molasses to keep thanksgiving. My boys have gone to No. 4, and will be back, probably, by the beginning of next week, and they will bring molasses; and it had better be put off till next Thursday week.' It was unanimously agreed to; but the molasses not coming it was deferred another week; and finally, thanksgiving was kept without molasses. This, which is enough to provoke a smile, will nevertheless show us the simplicity and destitution of those days."

POLITICAL FEELING IN SPAIN—INSULT TO THE QUEEN. Private letters received in New York from Madrid to the 19th of October, concur in mentioning that the symptons of public indignation are becoming more frequent and were unequivocally expressed. One of the letters speaks of an incident of no ordinary kind, which took place at the opera on the 18th. Her majesty, it appears, arrived according to her usual custom, long after the performance commenced, but the piece was suspended in order to play the "*Marsha Real*" as the Queen entered her box. The spectators stood up, as usual on similar occasions, but a general cry of "*Basta! Basta!*" ("Enough! Enough!" broke from the majority of the audience, to the evident mortification of the court and the terror of the "ruling influence," who was, with one of the ministers whom he especially protects, in a box above. The general demand of the audience was complied with, and the opera proceeded. This is all the more significant, as, considering the parts of the house from which the cry proceeded, the signs of dissatisfaction were manifested by the *elite* of Madrid. This demonstration may very possibly be followed up by other hints expressive of public displeasure or contempt.

ADDIE.

BY MISS JULIA PLEASANTS.

The daughters of my father's house—
They were not over fair,
But one of them had loving eyes,
And soft and shining hair.

Her cheek was like the pale blush rose,
Her smile was like the sun,
Her brow, it was the fairest thing
You ever looked upon.

She floated like a fairy sylph
Along the joyous dance;
An angel's soul was on her brow,
And heaven was in her glance.

Her foot was like the tiny wing
That bears the tiny bird;
Her voice was like its carrolling,
Among the myrtles heard.

I would that you had seen her when,
The loveliest of them all,
She sported through the happy band,
That filled my father's hall.

She was the darling little lamb
Our mother most caressed,
And I—I loved her as the soul
That sorrows in my breast.

She was the jewel in the chain
That bound me to this earth;
That last sweet memory of the reign
Of childhood and of mirth—

The shrine whereon my spirit laid
Her frankincense and myrrh;
And I can never love again,
As I have worshipped her.

But she is sleeping sadly now
Where willow leaflets fall;
And long green grasses wildly wave
Around my father's hall.

Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 20, 1853.

THE DARDANELLES. The old gates of Janus were opened when Rome was at war; and their modern prototypes, the Dardanelles Straits, are open only when a state of war makes treaty stipulations void, and the Porte deems it to be necessary to admit his allies through them to protect his capital. The accounts we have are that they are now open for the passage of the British and French fleets.

The Dardanelles, from which the Strait, or Hellspont derives its name, are four strong castles, built opposite to each, on the European and Asiatic coasts; and are the keys of Constantinople. Two of these castles, the old castles, were raised by Mahommed II, soon after the conquest of Constantinople, in 1453; the other two, the new castles, were built in the middle of the 17th century, to protect the Turks against the Venetians. The latter command the entrance to the Hellespont, and the distance from each is about two miles and a quarter; in 4 hours sail up the strait are the old castles, which are about three quarters of a mile apart. These are well mounted with formidable batteries. All along the European shore to the Marmora the aspect of nature in its ruggedness corresponds with the frown of the guns; but the scenery on the Asiatic shore is beautiful. The region abounds, too, in places famous in classic story. Here it was Leander paid his nightly visit to Hero; here the ill-fated hosts of Xerxes crossed on a bridge of boats; here Solomon crossed on a bare rail; and, in modern time, here Byron swam from Sestos to Alydos.

These famous straits have been more than once passed. In 1770 the Russian squadron, under Elphistone, appeared before the tower castles; and the admiral actually went by without damage. But the other ships did not follow him and he returned, with drums and trumpets sounding. A British fleet under Admiral Duckworth forced their passage in 1807.

Duckworth, in his dispatch to his government, giving an account of this fact, acknowledges that he ran a narrow chance. He set sail on the morning of the 19th of February. At a quarter before nine, the whole squadron, under a tremendous fire, had passed the outer castles: at half-past nine the leading ship, the Canopus, entered the narrow passage of Sestos and Alydos, under a heavy cannonade from both castles, receiving stone shot of 800 pounds weight. Each ship, as it passed, had to endure this cannonade. The admiral remained before Constantinople until the 3d of March, when his squadron of ten ships returned. In this interval the Turks had been so busy that the castles were made "doubly formidable." The admiral weighed anchor in the morning of this day, and "every ship was in safety outside the passage about noon." The admiral in his dispatch expresses his "most lively sense" of his good fortune, and admits that had the Turks been allowed a week longer, "it would have been a very doubtful point whether a return would lay open to him at all." He lost 42 killed and 235 wounded. The Turks were so indignant at the escape of the British fleet that they believed that the governor of the Dardanelles was bribed by Duckworth, and beheaded him.

The Dardanelles are said to be in such a formidable condition as to be impregnable. *Boston Post.*

We write this paragraph with a pen made of a quill plucked from a Gray Eagle, killed near this town on Tuesday last, by Dr. J. S. T. Baird. This noble bird measured 6 feet 9 inches between the tips of its winks, its claws were two and a half inches in length, and its weight nine and a half pounds. These birds are now very rare in this section, and it is not often they can be lured within gun shot. This one was killed on the wing. *Asheville News.*

MASONIC INSTITUTE, *Adelphian Hall,* Nov. 23d, 1853.

In the dispensation of an Allwise Providence our beloved student and esteemed member, MARCUS C. SMALLWOOD, has been removed from our midst by the cold and icy arm of death, and while we bow with meek and gentle submission to the Divine will, we cannot refrain from expressing our regret that one so universally esteemed and beloved, and who gave so many flattering indications of possessing a brilliant talent and sparkling genius should have left our embrace in the bloom of youth. Therefore Resolved, that we deeply and sensibly feel our loss, and with feelings of sincere regret mourn over his memory.

Resolved, That we offer to his fond and bereaved Parents our warmest sympathy and deepest condolence.

Resolved, That we wear, as a token of respect for his memory, the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his Parents, and also to the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot and North Carolina Standard, with a request that they be published.

JOHN BOYD,
HAM. SHEPPERD,
P. T. HAY, } Com.

MARRIED,

On the 23d inst., at Wake Forest, in the College Chapel, by Prof. Wm. T. Brooks, Mr. Waverly Anderson, of Virginia, to Miss Fannie J. Liggon, of Forest District, youngest daughter of Talbert Liggon, Esq.

DIED,

At her late residence in Warren County, N. C., on the 18th inst., Mrs. Nancy Bullock, in the 76th year of her age. She has passed away from earth, but long to be remembered. Possessing a strong mind, retentive memory, remarkably cheerful disposition, her company was sought and enjoyed by all. Charitable and kind; the needy were never sent empty away, and the wanderer was sure to find shelter under her hospitable roof; but in the sanctuary of home, in the bosom of a large family which she was early left alone to rear and guide, her loss is most deeply felt. The fond, devoted, untiring parent—her house the home of the motherless, for whom for years she done a mothers' part. The many tears around her lifeless body told of the good mistress. Sweet be her rest! [COM.

The Raleigh papers will please copy.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.—J. H. HORNER, *Principal.* T. J. HORNER, *Assistant.* The next session will open on the 9th of January, and close on the 2nd of June.

Tuition in the Classical Department.....$20
" " " English " ....$12 50 and $15
Board in the family of the Principal, (per month,) $10
" in the village, (per month,) ..... $ 9
Oxford, Granville, N. C., Dec. 1, 1853. 5—10thJ.

UNIVERSITY.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held at the Executive Office, on Monday, the 12th of December. CHARLES MANLY, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Dec. 1, 1853. 5—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY 1—200 BALES OF COTTON, for which the highest market price will be paid. W. H. & B. S. TUCKER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTER'S.—BIRD'D Cotton Drawers. Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—4 superior article. 20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. J. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

METROPOLITAN FEMALE SEMINARY. The subscriber proposes to open, on the second Monday in January next, in the City of Raleigh, a High School for young ladies, under the above title.

For the purpose, he has purchased the property formerly owned, and employed for school purposes, by the late Rev. J. J. Finch. It is situated on Hargett street, a few hundred yards north of the Capitol, in a pleasant and desirable part of the city; sufficiently near, to enjoy all the advantages of the city, and sufficiently retired to be free from most of its annoyances.

He has also purchased an unimproved lot, in the same vicinity,—one of the most eligible and beautiful sites in the city, upon which he intends, as soon as circumstances will admit, to erect large and commodious buildings, with special reference to school purposes. Many circumstances conspire to render Raleigh a most desirable location for a female school. Its proverbial healthfulness; the objects of interest, which attach to it, as the capitol of the State; its accessibility by means of rail roads; the high character of the institutions it already contains; and its growing importance, giving promise of permanent prosperity, are all circumstances which cannot be overlooked by parents, desiring to give their daughters a polite and an accomplished education. The subscriber will be assisted in the duties of the school by Mrs. McDowell and other competent and experienced instructors; and all the facilities necessary to a first class school, will be promptly provided.

The course of instruction will be thorough; embracing all the branches usually taught in High Schools or Colleges, and diplomas will be granted to those who complete the course. Certificates of graduation will also be given in Music and other Ornamental Branches, to those who attain the requisite proficiency.

The sessions and vacations will be arranged to correspond as nearly as practicable with those of Wake Forest College, in order that parents patronizing both Institutions, may have the advantage of sending their sons and daughters together.

TERMS PER SESSION.

Primary Department,	$10
Prepatory Department,	15
Classical and Scientific Department,	25
Music on Piano and Guitar, including the use of Instrument,	25
Other Ornamental Branches at the usual prices.	
Board including washing, fuel, &c.,	60
Contingent Expenses,	1

Payable promptly at the end of each session.

No deduction for absence, after a pupil has entered, except in cases of protracted sickness. The above terms are as moderate, it is believed, as the expensiveness of living and the facilities, which will be provided, will justify. But experience has taught that Parents, who properly appreciate the education of their children, are more solicitous about the character of the *instruction* imparted, than about the price paid for it.

Hence the prime object will not be to make the school *as cheap* as possible, but to render the instruction as *efficient* as possible.

The subscriber flatters himself that the experience he has had in teaching young ladies and the satisfaction he has been enabled to give, will be a sufficient guarantee, to all who may be disposed to patronize his school, that their daughters will be properly cared for, and faithfully instructed. And as he has undertaken this enterprise at the urgent solicitation of numerous friends, and under the impression that important interests may be subserved thereby, he trusts that he shall not lack that generous sympathy and liberal support which have been accorded to him elsewhere.

A. McDOWELL.
Nov. 8th, 1853. 4—12MJ.

LATE PUBLICATIONS.—UNCLE ROBIN, IN his Cabin, in Virginia; and Tom, without one, in Boston, by J. W. Page.

Premium Essay on Agricultural Education, by Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia.

Dr. C. J. B. Williams and others, on the principles of Water Cure.

Lines for the Gentle and Loving, by Thos. MacKellar.

Outline of the Geology of the Globe, and of the U. States, in particular, with two geological maps, and sketches of American Fossils, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.

Memoirs of the Queens of Henry the Eighth, by Agnes Strickland.

Genesis and Geology, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D. LL. D.

Ruffin on Calcareous Manures, fifth edition, amended and enlarged, with plates.

The Progressive Farmer—A scientific treatise on agricultural chemistry, the geology of Agriculture, &c., by J. A. Nash.

A practical treatise on the culture and treatment of the Grape Vine, by J. F. Allen.

Landscape Gardening, or parks and pleasure grounds, with practical notes on country residences, villas, public parks and gardens, by Chas. H. G. Smith.

Cole's American Veterinarian, or diseases of domestic animals, showing the causes, symptoms and remedies. 83d Thousand.

Cole's American Fruit Book, containing directions for raising, propagating, and managing fruit trees, shrubs and plants, with numerous illustrations.

Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Ruffin's Farmer's Register. Vols. 1, 9 and 10 American Farmer, edited by Jno. S. Skinner. For sale by H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Nov. 25, 1853. 5—

Come and See the Mammoth Stock of DRY GOODS AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE OF J. W. PRICE, in SMITHFIELD.—He has just received 20 pieces Ladies Dress Silk, latest styles; 20 pieces Fancy Prints, a large assortment of De Laines, Cashmeres, French and English Merinoes, Parometta Shawls of every style, Bleached and unbleached Sheeting and Shirting in a very large quantity, Blackinaw, Whitney and Linsey Blankets, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Broadcloths, Kentucky Jeans, &c., &c.

Also, just received and will keep constantly on hand a large quantity of Turke Island and Liverpool Salt, and will be enabled to supply all who may wish to purchase.

TAILORING.—In connection with his Store he has established the Tailoring Business, and having secured the services of the very best workmen in North Carolina can afford; he feels safe in saying all who will favor him with their custom will not begrudge their money. All work warranted to fit or no pay.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.—20 Barrels Double Rectified, 10 Barrels Monongahela Whiskey, 10 Barrels Brandy, Rum, Gin and Wine. Just received and for sale by
J. W. PRICE.
Smithfield, November 23d, 1853. 3—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. { 84—
September 6th, 1853. }

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

GENERAL AGENCY, WASHINGTON CITY. JENNINGS PIGOTT, of Carteret County, N. C. Attorney at Law, practicing in the Supreme Court of the United States, and JOHN W. HANCOCK, late of Orange County, N. C. have established a permanent Agency at the seat of the General Government, and will prosecute claims of every description before Congress and the several departments and public offices, procure Patents, Pensions, Bounty Land, extra pay, arrearages of pay and half pay to widows and orphans, &c.

Address Pigott & Hancock, (post paid) Washington City.

References.

John A. Gilmer, Esq. Cnd. Jones, Esq. Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Hon. W. S. Ashe, Dan'l. W. Courts, Esq. Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. W. H. Washington, and Hon. John Kerr.
Washington City, D. C. Oct. 1853. 101—9tw.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITors, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D. HANDKC'FS. Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK. Tafeta and Sash Ribbons.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES. In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., erby
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by T. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages of lots to suit the trade, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY, Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Leverings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.
September 23, 1853. 89—4tsIJ.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—P. F. PESCUD HAS RECeived a very large and splendid stock of Cigars, consisting in part of the following brands, viz:

Jacotingal,	Ariana,	Lopez,
Chicken Cock,	La National,	Plantation,
Londres,	Niagara,	La Magnolia,
El Divan,	Cobden,	Napoleon,
Isabella,	Rio Honda,	Baraneo,
Victoria,	Conquesta,	Programa,
La India,	El Mensagora,	Ugues,
La Salvadora,	Baltimore Club,	

And 500 papers and rolls very fine Smoking Tobacco, one gross of which is the celebrated De Nicotised Smoking Tobacco, which the most nervous persons can smoke freely, it being deprived of the oil of Tobacco, and very agreeably flavored.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

Pianos! Pianos!!

3 BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOS, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, with highly ornamented cases from the Southern Factory of EGGERT & Co., which were intended for Exhibition at the N. C. State Fair, but arrived too late, are offered for sale.

* They combine with a tone that rivals the best Chickering's a splendid article of furniture, that will decorate the finest parlor.

They are exhibited at F. Mahler's & Co., where the subscriber may be found at any time of the day.

CHAS. KLIFFMILLER, Agent.
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1853. 90—3t

TEETH BRUSHES.—12 DOZEN, SOME VERY fine and beautiful styles, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN.—*Reduced Rates! Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by Parisen & King's Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.,
and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.

V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1852. 66—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quinten Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to
JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—WAKE CO. IN EQUITY. Pursuant to an order made at Fall Term, A. D., 1853, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the cause of S. W. Whiting and others against T. R. Fentress, the undersigned Clerk and Master will proceed to sell on the premises on the 12th day of December next, being Monday, the land in the pleadings mentioned, to wit, a lot of land in the City of Raleigh, known in the plan of said City as part of lot number one hundred and forty-six, on which Mrs. Hannah Stewart lately resided, situate between Fayetteville and Wilmington Streets, and bounded on the North by the Store of Thomas R. Fentress, the defendent.

Terms of Sale—bond with two good securities, half payable six months, and the other half twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale. Five per cent of purchase money must be paid in cash at time of sale. The lot will be sold in one parcel.

Given under my hand at Office, this 31st of October, 1853.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M.
Nov. 3, 1853. 101—swts.

NEW BOOKS.—On Minerals, by Ralph Wardlaw, D. D.; Men and Things as I saw them in Europe, by Kirwan; Reason and Faith, and other Miscellanies of Henry Rogers, author of the "Eclipse of Faith"; The Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament, by Frederick Denison Maurice; Elements of Analytical Mechanics, by W. H. C. Bartlett; Fun Jottings, or Laughts that I have taken a pen to, by N. P. Willis; The History of the Second War with England, by J. T. Heady; Venice, or the City of the Sea, by Edmund Flagg, late Consul of the U. S. to the Port of Venice: The Mud Cabin, or Character and Tendency of British institutions, by Warren Isham; The Heir of Redcliffe, by the author of the Two Guardians, Heneretta's Wish, The Kings of England, &c., &c.; The Bleak House, by Dickens, complete in 2 vol's, 12mo. Illustrated.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1853. 96—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II., containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.

English Humorists by Thackery.

Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.

Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 3, 1853. 92—

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT F Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

HATS, HATS AND CAPS.—A LARGE AND beautiful variety of Hats and Caps, for Gents, Boys and Infants, if you want a regular Hat or Cap, call at
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Oct. 18, 1853. 96—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.

HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and Worms,			$400
10	"	"	"	485
12	"	"	"	525
14	"	"	"	585
15	"	"	"	615
18	"	"	"	650
20	"	"	"	695
25	"	"	"	750
30	"	"	"	850
35	"	"	"	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853 58—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 18—tf.

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant poliah to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Secty of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-General,	8,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

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